

## POET'S CORNER.

### SELECTED.

#### HOPE.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

POPE.

"MIDST the 'wilderings of care and the torments of strife,

That darken and sadden our path to the tomb;  
Ah! what could induce us to struggle thro' life.  
If *Hope*, smiling *Hope*, did not brighten the gloom.

The chaplet that Sorrow had slipped in her tears,  
Its roses all drooping, all withered and pale,  
Revived by her breath, far more dazzling appears,  
Than when it was scattering its balms on the gale.

O come then, Enchantress! and lead o'er my soul  
A beam of thy radiance to lighten its woe;

And while the gay visions illusive roll,  
I'll worship the spell, tho' its fallow'd I know.

For long in my bosom, corrosive and stern,  
Has wild Disappointment exerted its sway;

Yet still to the finger of Hope will I turn,  
That points in the distance an unclouded day.

And will it return, that clear white-lavender morn,  
O'er which no more tempests of anguish shall rave,

Hope whispers it will—*it* will extract the taint,  
Thy bosom shall tranquilly rest in the grave.

And clear shall Eternity's morning arise,  
And bright and undimmed the harp of life glow;

Tho' lost upon earth, 'twill be found in the skies,  
Untarnished by falsehood, unfulfilled by woe.

#### Transformation of the Caterpillar.

[From the change of the "crawling caterpillar" into the gay butterfly, reference is often made to the resurrection of man. The following beautiful lines on that subject are from Shaw's General Zoology.]

From the first period of his reptile race,  
Cloa'd in dishonour, on the life spray  
Unseen he wears his silent hours away,  
Till, fattened grown of all that life supplies,  
Self-taught the voluntary martyr dies,  
Deep under earth his darkling course he bends,  
And to the tomb, a willing guest descends.  
There, lying secluded in his lonely cell  
Forgets the sun, and bids the world farewell  
O'er the wild waste the wintry tempests reign,  
And driving snows usurp the frozen plain.  
In vain the tempest beats, the whirlwind blows;  
No storms can violate his grave's repose.  
But when revolving months have worn their way,  
When smile the woods, and when the zephyr's play;  
When laughs the vivid world in summer's bloom,  
He bursts and flies triumphant from the tomb,  
And while his new-born beauties he displays,  
With conscious joy his altered form surveys.  
Mark, while he moves amid the sunny beam,  
O'er his soft wings the varying tints gleam  
Launched into air, on purple plumes he floats;  
Gay Nature's face with wondrous glance explores;  
Proud of his various beauties wings his way,  
And spills the fairest flowers, himself more fair than they!

And deems weak man the future promise vain,  
When worms can die, and glorious rise again!

#### EPIGRAM.

##### ON A LADY WHO BEAT HER HUSBAND.

COME hither, Sir John, my picture is here;  
What think you, my love, don't it like you?  
I can't say it does just at present, my dear,  
But I think it soon will, its to like you!

##### ON LOVE TO CHILDREN.

Our babes shall richest comforts bring;  
If tutor'd right they'll prove a spring  
Whence pleasures ever rise;  
We'll form their minds, with studious care,  
To all that's manly, good and fair,  
And train them for the skies.

CHILDHOOD is a necessary and precious link in the regular gradation of human life; its relation to the other stages of life, is like that of the spring to the succeeding seasons of the year. Without the pleasurable sensations which children impart as well as feel, society would be destitute of half its joys; a void would be left in it, which no other earthly objects could fill: "their sprightly and smiling looks; their shrill, lively and cheerful voices; their varied and exhilarating sports; all these are interwoven with the other objects of our senses, and have an imperceptible, though an undoubted influence, in adding to the cheerfulness of our minds." The asperities of life are soothed, solitude is relieved, and the gloom and torpor of old age enlivened, by their infantile prattle and playful humour.

The man or woman who discovers an habitual aversion rather than an affection for children, is too cold hearted for friendship, too unfeeling for high attainments in morality and piety. How different was the Divine Personage, whose life was a perfect model of moral excellence, who suffered little children to come unto him, tenderly embraced them, took them into his arms and blessed them.

Children are entitled to our affectionate and assiduous care, for the cheerfulness they add to the rest of the human family, as well as from the solid considerations of positive duty; they are to be considered and treated as an unspeakable solace, rather than a burthen to the world; which, if all its inhabitants were grown up men and women, would be much more peevish and unhappy than in its present state.

[Cons. Courant.]

## MISCELLANY.

### HUMAN MISERY.

The following picture of human misery, which is drawn by a committee of the N. York Humane Society, is scarcely exceeded by any thing of the kind in the Old World. It is a description of a prison in the city of New-York, in which it appears, that upwards of 1,100 persons were last year imprisoned for debts under 25 dollars, and near 600 of them for debts under 10 dollars. The treatment of these people is more like that of French galley slaves than any other description of human beings.

[Mass. Spy.]

IN obedience to the latter part of their instructions, the committee have visited the Bridewell or city prison.—It contained 165 persons, of whom ninety-three were men, and 72 women.

In one apartment were confined the male prisoners accused of burglary and other atrocious crimes, and who had not yet been tried, together with some convicts—their situation was tolerably comfortable, and attention seemed to have been paid to keep them clean.

Another apartment contained all the female prisoners, vagrants, prostitutes, women sentenced to imprisonment for 30 and 60 days, female paupers who had misbehaved in the almshouse, and those committed on suspicion only. Black and white, sick and well, of all ages, from infants at the breast to 70 years old, were here indiscriminately mingled together. Several of these women were destitute of garment of any kind, and had nothing but a dirty blanket wrapped round them—most

of the others were very ragged, and all extremely dirty. Few had sufficient covering for the night, and they lay promiscuously on the floor. Their countenances were in general wan and sickly, and the air of the room was intolerably bad. Two of the white women, and one of the blacks, were insane, and seemed to be occasionally treated as objects of diversion by the others.

The provisions allowed them, are a portion of meat with potatoes, but without bread, every other day; the residue of the time they have mush and molasses, twice a day. This is brought in by the keeper, and set on the floor in a tub, round which the prisoners place themselves—spoons and tin cups are furnished to some of them, but the greater number are without any. One woman is appointed by the keeper to preserve order, and is styled the captain, and she exercises the whip on her fellow prisoners at discretion.

The committee could not help noticing an object of peculiar wretchedness, named Eliza Butler, once said to be a decent woman, and wife to the master of a vessel. She was formerly in the almshouse, but was 2 years ago transported to Bridewell. Having been dreadfully burnt, her appearance is too shocking to describe. She is subject to fits and is occasionally insane, and when in that condition, often beats her room mate.—She lately almost killed a child.

The situation of the men's apartment was so similar to that of the one already described, that the committee forbore to detail their observations at length. In one of the rooms, containing both blacks and whites, the captain was a negro, and said that he was often obliged to strip and whip his companions. In a corner of the room was a man, by orders of the captain, in heavy chains. Several boys from 12 to 15 years of age were confined among these men.—On the ground floor of the prison was a miserable wretch of the name of Paul, a native of New-Jersey.—He is blind and insane—has no bed, but lies upon the floor, and uses a block for his pillow. The keeper stated that when furnished with a shirt the rats soon eat it off.—He is sometimes very unruly, and the persons confined with him being often drunk, frequently beat and abuse him. Battles, it was said, frequently ensued, in which his great strength was a subject of remark.

Why or when this man was confined in this horrible place, the committee are ignorant. The keeper informed them that he found him there upon his appointment to office, which was ten years ago.

In all the apartments persons committed on suspicion, though not yet indicted, are confined promiscuously with those who have already been convicted; and most of the prisoners of both descriptions are employed in picking oakum.

#### IMPORT

Of Cotton Wool into G. Britain, in 1809.

United States	138,602
Neutral ports, as per } non intercourse law	17,184
Other ports	284,596

Total bales 440,382

The weekly consumption of this article in England, Scotland and Ireland, is estimated at 7150 bales, or 371,800 per annum. During the last year a considerable quantity of Brazil cotton was exported from England to the Continent.

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. SMITH,

THE late increase of Banks within the U. States has made it difficult to collect their names, and as the subject is particularly important at this moment, I beg leave to propose that the several editors of news papers should contribute at least their own state lists, to all the preceding publications or statements, on the following plan.

#### S. BLODGET.

Banks within the District of Columbia.

Instituted.	Capital.
Bank of Columbia, 1792	dls. 1,000,000
Alexandria do. 1792	500,000
Bank of Patowmack, 1804	500,000
Bank of Washington, 1810	1,000,000
Un. Bank of G. Town, 1810	1,000,000
Branch Bank of the U. S.	200,000

Total, Dolls. 4,200,000

But about one half the above amount of capital is actually paid.

N. B. If each editor will add his own state list to all the lists that precede his own, the last will of course contain the sum total, than which I do not know a more important attainable point of political or financial information.

To the above the editor of the "Delaware Watchman" has added those of that state, which are—

Instituted.	Capital.
Bank of Delaware 1796	dls. 110,000
Farmers Bank of Del. 1807	500,000

We now give those of this state, all of which are incorporated.

Instituted.	Capital.
Bank of Maryland 1790	dls. 500,000
Bank of Baltimore 1795	1,200,000
Office of Discount & Deposit of Bt. 1795	600,000
Union Bank of Md. 1804	3,000,000
Farmers Bank of Md. 1805	1,200,000
Do. Branch at Easton	
Do. do. Frederick 1807	1,000,000
Mechanics Bank of Baltimore 1806	
Hagar's-town Bank 1807	250,000
	7,750,000

Note.—The actual capital of the Bank of Maryland is only 300,000 dollars, but they have increased it by a loan of 200,000 in addition; while probably not more than 2 thirds of the whole amount of capital belonging to the Union, Farmers, Mechanics and Hagar's-town banks, has been paid in.

#### On Female Education.

THAT degrading difference in the culture of the female understanding, which has prevailed for several centuries in all European as well as American societies, affects yet more deeply female happiness and female importance. It must be obvious to all those who are not blinded by the mist of prejudice, that there is no cultivation which yields so promising a harvest as the cultivation of the understanding, and that a mind irradiated by the clear light of wisdom must be equal to every task which reason imposes on it. The social duties, in the interesting characters of daughter, wife and mother, will be but ill performed by ignorance and levity, and in the domestic converse of husband and wife, the alternative of an enlightened or unenlightened companion cannot be indifferent to any man of taste and true knowledge. Be no longer niggards then, O ye parents, in bestowing on your offspring every blessing which nature and fortune render them capable of enjoying. Confine not the education of your daughters to what is regarded as the ornamental parts of it, nor deny the graces to your sons. Suffer no prejudices to prevail on you to weaken nature in order to render her more beautiful; take measures for the virtue and harmony of your family, by uniting their young minds early in the soft bonds of friendship. Let your children be brought up together, let their sports and studies be the same, let them enjoy in the constant presence of those who are set over them that freedom which innocence renders harmless, and in which nature rejoices. By the uninterrupted intercourse which you will thus establish, both sexes will find that friendship may be enjoyed between them without passion.—The wisdom of your daughters will preserve them from the base of coquetry, and even at the age of desire, objects of temptation will lose somewhat of their stimuli by losing their novelty. Your sons will look for something more solid in women than a mere outside, and be no longer the dupes to the meanest, the weakest, and the most profligate of the sex.

MACAULAY.

#### Life of Man.

WHAT is the life of man! Is it not to shift from side to side; from sorrow to sorrow? To button up one cause of vexation, and unbutton another.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### ORCHARDS.

OUR ancestors erred greatly, in planting their trees in orchards too close; twenty feet was thought by them to be a proper distance; but they seemed not to consider that in a few years the branches of each tree would touch the next, and thus by interfering with each other, prevent them from producing blossoms and fruit. At that distance a plantation of trees must in a few years become like a wood, and prevent either grafts or vegetables from being cultivated under them. Nor in such a situation will three trees produce as much as one, if at the distance of forty or fifty feet.

In planting an orchard, care should always be taken to fix on a situation sheltered as much as possible against the violent north-west and northeast winds. Plant the largest growing trees, such as Priestley's, on the north side, and so descending towards the south that there may be a regular gradation of height, and that the tall trees may not overshadow the smaller.

Apples and pears for an orchard ought not to be planted at less distance than in rows at about 40 feet, and each tree in the row at 30 or 35 feet apart. Pears alone may be 30 by 25, and these in general spread less and grow more erect than apples. Cherries, the larger growing sorts, at 30 by 20. Peaches, apricots and nectarines, at 15 feet.

Nothing in the various parts of agriculture and gardening is so little understood, and consequently neglected, as the planting of trees. The root is generally forced into a small hole, and afterwards left to chance, without the slightest attention either to pruning or manuring.

The ground designed for an orchard should be in tillage one year at least before planting, and if well manured so much the better for the trees. The hole should be dug a foot deep, and at least five feet over, and left to lie a few days to receive the influence of the atmosphere.

If you are to buy the trees, procure them from the nearest nursery you can, for the younger trees are planted after being out of the ground, the better. If the small fibres are not dried, they need not be cut off, but if dried, as they almost always are in carrying a distance, they should be trimmed off, otherwise they will mould and do certain injury to the tree, and often entirely destroy it.

Always keep the roots as long as is convenient, which will give them a disposition to run horizontally, from which the roots being more under the influence of the sun, the sap is richer and produces the sweetest, fairest fruit. Nursery-men, in taking up trees, are in general not sufficiently attentive to give them a good spread of root.

All bruised and broken roots—all such as are irregular and cross each other, and all downright roots, should be pruned smooth off.

As to the top, the small branches should be pruned close to where they are produced, as also the irregular ones, which cross each other, and all such as have by any means been broken or wounded should be cut down to the next good eye, but by no means take off the main leading shoots, which are necessary to attract the sap from the roots, and thereby promote the growth of the tree.

Observe the utmost care not to place the tree too deep in the earth. More mischief to a new plantation of trees arises from this source than all the others combined. The best rule is to place the tree in the hole so that the roots may be about the same depth as they were before taken up.

Place all the roots in their natural position as near as may be, but rather horizontally than otherwise; break the earth fine, and scatter it in the hole so that it may fall between every root, that there may be no hollows. Thus fill up the hole, and gently tread down the earth with your foot, but not too hard, which is a great fault, especially if the ground be strong and wet.

Newly planted trees should be well fenced and defended from cattle; and it is best to keep the land continually in tillage till the trees have nearly attained their full growth. But great care must be taken that the roots be not disturbed by ploughing, nor the bark of the trees wounded. The ground near the trees, which the plough leaves, should be mellowed with a spade for 2 or 3 years before the roots have far extended.

#### To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise, and passing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted.

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.